

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Blanche, Davis Strait, 130,000 lb. fletched halibut.  
Sch. Corona, Davis Strait, 100,000 lbs. fletched halibut.  
Sch. Pauline, Georges, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Flirt, shacking, 50,000 fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Muriel, via Boston.  
Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, via Boston.  
Sch. Elsie F. Rowe, pollocking.

### Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$4.50 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$3.62 for large, \$3.25 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 85 cts.; pollock, 70c.

Rips cod, \$4.37 1-2 for large and \$3.40 for medium.

Bay of Fundy, salt mackerel, \$17.25 per bbl.

Rips salt mackerel, \$20.00 per bbl.  
Georges halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 5 1-2 cts. for gray

Outside sales of salt bank cod, \$3.80 per cwt. for large, \$3.55 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.

### Boston.

Sch. Helen G. Martin, 20,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Mary P. Mosquito, 42,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 3000 hake, 5 swordfish.

Sch. Venus, 60 mackerel.

Sch. Metamora, 20,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. David Sherman, 13,000 pollock.

Sch. Monarch, 18,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 15,000 hake, 6000 cusk.

Sch. Ida F. Silva, 25,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Irene and May, 20,000 haddock, 25,000 cod.

Sch. Ellen M. Burke, 35,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.

Sch. Harmony, 30,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 22,000 hake.

Sch. Bertha M. Miller, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 pollock.

Sch. Francis Walen, 30,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Lafayette, 17,000 pollock.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 44,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Mary G. Powers, 25,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Mary Cabral, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Eva Avina, 12,000 pollock.

Sch. Fish Hawk, 40,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 20,000 hake.

Sch. Mary T. Fallou, 22,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 12,000 hake.

Sch. Robert and Arthur, 25,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Laura Enos, 8000 pollock.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 600 haddock, 7300 cod, 800 pollock.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 23,000 haddock, 5500 cod, 12,000 hake.

Sch. Sea Foam, 600 haddock, 500 hake.

Haddock, \$1.25 to \$1.75; large cod, \$3 to \$3.50; market cod, \$2.50; hake, 70 cents to \$1.50; pollock, \$1 to \$1.15; swordfish, \$15.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Golden Rod arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

Sch. Emma E. Witherell arrived at Canso on Thursday and sch. Maxine Elliott sailed the same day.

Schs. Charles W. Parker, Mildred V. Numan, My Fancy, A. P. Parkhurst, Dreadnaught, Hobo and Laughing Water were at Portland on Friday, the latter vessel having a few mackerel.

### Mackerel Notes.

Marshal Coffin is at Salem today.

Congressman A. P. Gardner was in this city

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## TWO MORE FLETCHERS.

### Schs. Corona and Blanche Arrive from Far North.

### Many Icebergs Seen and Scarcity of Fish Found.

Sch. Blanche, Capt. Augustus Peterson, and sch. Corona, Capt. Albert Flygore, two more of the fletched halibut fleet, arrived this morning, the former having about 130,000 pounds fletched halibut, while the latter hauls for 100,000 pounds.

The Blanche left Gloucester May 5 and the Corona June 15. With the rest of the fleet they have fished in Davis' strait, the Corona having fished in 58 degrees north latitude.

Like the crew of sch. Admiral Dewey, both crews were hampered on the early part of the trip with numerous icebergs, while the fish all along have been very scarce. The weather has been pretty fair but now the winter season is on and the thermometer is below the freezing point.

Neither craft experienced any mishaps or disaster during their trips. The two vessels started for home September 7, and after leaving the strait lost track of each other, never meeting again until they arrived in port this morning. Heavy seas and high winds were plentiful during the homeward passage, prolonging the trip home.

Last Wednesday while off Scitarr, sch. Corona ran into a rain storm accompanied with sharp lightning and thunder. Some of the crew were forward taking in the jib when a vivid flash came from the clouds, which seemed to envelope the whole rigging of the vessel. Almost as soon as it came, two large balls of fire seemed to fall from either side of the cross trees into the water. The crew say that they never saw anything like it before and feel fortunate that it did not strike lower.

Sch. Blanche is probably high line of the fleet, while the fare of the Corona is considered a good one and will bring a good price.

But four of the fleet remain to be heard from, and it is probable that they will arrive during the week.

Sept. 27

### ARRIVED LEAKING.

### Sch. Masconomo Had To Be Docked at Bay Bulls.

Sch. Masconomo, of this port, Capt. Fred Eaton, arrived at Bay Bulls from the Flemish Cap a week ago last Friday with 115 tubs of fish after a three weeks trip and having sprang aleak, and was docked for repairs.

### SQUID STRUCK IN.

### Eleven Vessels Were at Bay Bulls at Times.

Eleven American schooners were in Bay Bulls on Saturday, September 17. Squid struck in the harbor that day and good money was made at them.

### Good Trips.

Sch. Slade Gorton, Capt. George E. Heckman, arrived from Georges yesterday afternoon with 110,000 pounds fresh mixed fish, mostly haddock.

Sch. Lelia E. Norwood, Capt. Alfred Johnson, arrived from Georges this morning after a two weeks trip, with 60,000 pounds fresh fish and 25,000 pounds salt fish.

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Carrie W. Babson, Davis Strait, 80,000 lbs. fletched halibut.

Sch. Agnes, Bacallieu Bank, 50,000 lbs. cod, 5000 lbs. fletched halibut.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, Georges, 75,000 lbs. mixed fish, 2000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Slade Gorton, Georges, 110,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.

Sch. Ellen C. Burke, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Monarch, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary P. Mosquito, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Lelia E. Norwood, Georges, 25,000 lbs. salt cod, 60,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Meteor, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Canopus, pollocking, 25,000 pollock.

Sch. Thomas Brundage, pollocking, 40,000 pollock.

Sch. Mary Emerson, shore pollocking.

Sch. Livonia, shore, pollocking.

Sch. Nellie A. Rowe, shore, pollocking.

Sch. Lewis H. Giles, seining.

Sch. Emerald, shore, pollocking.

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Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Rips cod, \$4.37 1-2 for large and \$3.40 for medium.

Bay of Fundy, salt mackerel, \$17.25 per bbl.

Rips salt mackerel, \$20.00 per bbl.

Georges halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 5 1-2 cts. for gray

Outside sales of salt bank cod, \$3.80 per cwt. for large, \$3.55 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.

### Boston.

Sch. Mary Edith, 40,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 28,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 12,000 haddock.

Sch. William A. Morse, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 1000 haddock, 15,000 pollock.

Sch. Vesta, 185 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Philip Manter, 15,000 haddock, 19,000 cod, 5000 hake, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Jennie and Agnes, 6000 haddock, 7000 cod, 50,000 hake.

Haddock, \$2; large cod, \$3 to \$3.50; hake, 70 cts. to \$1; pollock, \$1.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Independence II. and Orpheus were at Bay Bulls on Monday of last week.



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# SENATOR LODGE DEFENDS FISHERIES.

## Made One of His Strongest Speeches on Reciprocity at Newton.

### WHEN GLOUCESTER IS STRUCK OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES ARE AFFECTED.

#### In Forcible Argument He Favors Right Kind of Reciprocity but Wants No Bad Bargains.

As the guest of honor at the first of a series of dinners to be given at the Newton Club in Newtonville, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge last night addressed the members of the club and their friends on "Reciprocity." His speech was one of the strongest that he has made on the subject and among the points made were the following:

"I am personally in favor of reciprocity when it brings compensation to the United States for any concession we make, and does not injure American labor, industry or agriculture. But because I favor reciprocity under these conditions I do not promise to support any scheme of legislation or any treaty that any one chooses to label reciprocity.

"I think we should consider very carefully whether the true way to improve our foreign markets is not by general legislation, which will bring a general reciprocity, and which shall bear equally on all parts of the United States, and if successful bring benefit to the whole country. What I mean is the establishment of a maximum and minimum rate.

"Every republican favors reciprocity consistent with protection principles, but it does not follow from this that any and every arrangement which any man or any group of

men chooses to call reciprocity is therefore to be supported and adopted. Each law, each treaty, each case must be decided on its own merits.

"I favor reciprocity, but I do not favor bad bargains under the name of reciprocity or any other name. I repeat that I must decide each case as it arises, according to my best judgment as to the interests of my country and my state, and no man fit to be trusted with the high and responsible duties of a senator can take any other position."

The senator dwelt at length on the fisheries and said:

"I now come to the treaty with Newfoundland. I have been credited with defeating that treaty. My opponents do me too much honor in attributing so much to me personally. I opposed that treaty to the best of my ability and will explain my reasons to you in a moment, but in honesty I must tell you that all eastern senators and all from the Pacific coast were as much opposed to it as I. Indeed, I can go much further. We had a hearing on this treaty before the committee on foreign relations. Both sides were fully heard and when the hearing closed, no senator, democrat or republican, even suggested action on

the treaty. The hearing was conclusive. I will briefly tell you why. In the Newfoundland treaty the price which we pay Newfoundland for the concessions which she is supposed to make us is at the expense of a single industry. Under this convention we agree that substantially all the important products of the deep sea and shore fisheries as well as salmon, trout and salmon trout, shall be admitted to our markets free of duty, with the single exception of fresh codfish. This is a very sweeping and a very large gift, and in it are involved the fortunes of a great industry. The men who carry on that industry, without a dissenting voice, testify that this removal of duty means to them substantial ruin, and they are the people who can judge best and who must first be considered.

"I will not enter into the details of their case, for time forbids. I will merely state the principle involved and one fatal objection. To leave the duty on fresh fish and remove it from cured and salted fish is to take it off the manufactured article and leave it on the raw material. It would be like taking the duty off woolen goods and leaving it on wool. The fatally unsound character of such an arrangement economically needs no demonstration. It



Photo by Bell, Washington.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

means death to any industry so treated. In this particular case the removal of all protective duties from cured or salt fish together with the maintenance of the duty on fresh fish, the raw material, will result in the transfer of our salting and curing establishments of Newfoundland, because Newfoundland is nearer the fishing grounds and the labor there is cheaper.

#### OTHER INTERESTS AT STAKE.

"But that is not all. Where the great packing and curing establishments are placed there will the fishermen go, and if the packing and curing establishments are transferred to Newfoundland, the fishing fleet of New England will follow them and become English and Canadian. This is the united testimony of the men whose all is at stake in the fisheries, and it cannot be disregarded or brushed aside. I have been accused of being sectional and local, and of abandoning the interests of the country at large to Gloucester because I have opposed this sacrifice. Do you imagine that it is Gloucester alone whose interests are at stake? I would fight long before I would sacrifice the interests of Gloucester, that historic, gallant town, even if she stood alone; but she does not stand alone, and those who think she does simply disclose their ignorance of our fisheries.



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"When you strike Gloucester you strike the men of Essex, who build her fishing fleet; the men of Swampscott, who build her dories; the factories which make her nets, the paper mills of Springfield and Holyoke, which makes labels for her products and the boxes in which her fish are packed, and the great railroads which she helps to feed with freight and passengers. This is Gloucester alone. Now come to Boston. Forty-eight of the firms who deal in fresh fish in this city and own your fishing fleets protest against this treaty. Ninety captains who go out from the port of Boston and Cape Cod to reap the dangerous harvest of the Grand Banks and the Georges have protested to the senate against this treaty. Provincetown protests against it. Pass out beyond our borders; the state of Maine, with 17,000 fishermen, protests against it through the representatives of the industry and through her senators and members of congress.

The fishermen of the Chesapeake, Maryland, have been heard against it. The menhaden fisheries, whose establishments dot the coast from Rhode Island to North Carolina, have formally protested against this removal of the duties on fish. The Pacific coast, with its great and growing fisheries in Alaskan waters, join with their brethren of the Atlantic and protest. These are some of the facts, and yet some persons say it is a local interest and we must not sacrifice everything to a single town. I repeat, these fishing industries declare that the removal of the duties will be ruinous to them. Bear that in mind, for one great industry must not be sacrificed in the mere hope of helping others, or on the vague promise of general advantages. Now, what do we get in return? First, the privilege to take bait without a license.

#### BAIT PRIVILEGE NO VALUE.

"The only people who use bait are the fishermen, and they are the only people entitled to speak on this point. They declare unanimously that the bait privilege is of no value. Last year two vessels from Maine and about 35 from Gloucester took out bait licenses at a cost of something over \$4000. The amount was trifling and the fishermen do not care whether they pay or not. They do not need licenses

now, and they do not care whether Newfoundland refuses them bait or not; for with modern refrigerating arrangements they can supply themselves perfectly well from Eastport to Gloucester. It is but a short time since Provincetown shipped two cargoes of bait to the French fishermen at Miquelon. Therefore, so far as the fishermen are concerned, they get nothing whatever for the removal of duties which now protect their product. Let us pass next to what the United States at large will get by sacrificing her fishing industries.

"Seventy-one articles are enumerated in this treaty as on the free list. I asked the gentleman who appeared in support of the treaty how many of these articles were already on the free list. They did not know. I did, for I had taken the trouble to look it up. Sixty-three of the 71 articles enumerated in the treaty as items to be placed on the free list are on the free list now. Of the remaining eight, seven are agricultural implements, and those can only be imported free by residents of Newfoundland when not for sale; that is, we cannot export them free of duty to Newfoundland, and the apparent concession is nothing. There remains one article, 'gas engines covered by patent,' taken by the treaty from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. Do you think we can build up a trade in 'gas engines covered by patent' sufficient to compensate for the loss of the fisheries? Is that a profitable arrangement for New England or for Massachusetts? Is it for the interest of Massachusetts to destroy an industry that supports at least 100,000 of the people in the hope of selling a few 'gas engines covered by patent?' I take leave to doubt it.

#### DUTIABLE LIST MENTIONED IN TREATY.

"We now come to the dutiable list mentioned in the treaty. There are 16 of these articles. On bacon, ham, tongue, smoked beef and sausages there is a reduction of three-quarters of a cent a pound, of 20 cents a barrel on peas and 10 cents a barrel on oatmeal. The other nine articles remain at the present rate. I asked the gentlemen who appeared in behalf of the treaty whether there was any reduction in flour. They said no, that 25 cents a barrel was the existing duty, and so far they were correct, but they were so ignorant of their own case that they apparently were not aware that there was a punitive duty on flour of 50 cents a barrel directed against any nation placing a duty on Newfoundland fish.

"The punitive duty would come off if the treaty was ratified, but I do not believe in making concessions to any people in return for the removal of punitive, discriminating duties. I believe in giving advantages to our friends and discriminating against those who discriminate against us. Does the treaty provide that these rates shall remain? Not at all. It simply provides that if rates are raised they shall not be raised against us higher than against anybody else. Why did not Newfoundland admit to her free or reduced list boots and shoes, rubber boots or woollen blankets? That would have been of some benefit to the industries of New England and the United States. But those are left untouched and with a preference to England on both blankets and rubber boots.

#### GLOUCESTER'S PRODUCTS.

"What does the Newfoundland market amount to? There are 210,000 people in Newfoundland, according to the last census. In Massachusetts and Maine alone there are 100,000 directly dependent on the fisheries, without adding those who live by the allied industries, and they are consumers who give you an exclusive market. Of this Newfoundland population, 55,000 are engaged in the fisheries, 1547 are farmers, 2682 mechanics, 1258 miners. How many farm implements or gas engines do you think we should sell to that population? And on the articles chiefly used by three-quarters of the population, who are engaged in the fisheries, we get no reduction. The total imports of Newfoundland in 1900 were seven millions and a half dollars from all countries.

"When you remember that the exports of domestic products from the United States in 1902 was one billion, three hundred million of dollars, the amount of the entire Newfoundland imports does not seem very imposing and our actual export to that island of two millions of dollars still less so. But I will give you a better comparison. The manufactured shipping value of Gloucester's products alone was six million dollars in 1901. If we should get the entire value of all the Newfoundland imports it would not much more than cover the value of the fisheries of Gloucester alone,

and the value of the product of the fishermen of the United States is forty-six million dollars. We want to think carefully before we endanger an industry whose annual product is forty-six millions of dollars in seeking a market where we now sell only two million dollars and to which this treaty opens no additional door."

#### DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

##### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Tartar, shacking, 90,000 lbs. hake, 10,000 lbs. cod.  
Sch. Mary Edith, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, pollocking.  
Sch. J. E. Garland, pollocking.  
Sch. Robert and Arthur, via Boston.  
Sch. Ida M. Silva, via Boston.  
Sch. Boyd and Leeds, via Boston.  
Sch. Agnes V. Gleason, Cashes, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Etta Mildred, seining.  
Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., via Boston.  
Sch. Pythian, via Boston.  
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, via Boston.  
Sch. Esperanza, via Boston.

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Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Rips cod, \$4.37 1-2 for large and \$3.40 for medium.

Bay of Fundy, salt mackerel, \$17.25 per bbl.

Rips salt mackerel, \$20.00 per bbl.

Georges halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for white and 5 1-2 cts. for gray

Outside sales of salt bank cod, \$3.80 per cwt. for large, \$3.55 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.

#### Boston.

Sch. James A. Garfield, 18,000 pollock.  
Sch. Ignatius Enos, 500 hake, 10,000 pollock.  
Sch. Benjamin F. Phillips, 30,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 5000 hake.  
Sch. Dorothy, 200 haddock, 4700 cod, 2000 pollock.  
Sch. Mary E. Stone, 4500 pollock.  
Sch. Sachem, 3000 pollock.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 10,000 pollock.  
Sch. Yankee, 25,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 10,000 hake.  
Sch. Annie Perry, 10,000 haddock, 6500 cod, 15,000 hake.  
Sch. Mooween, 22,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 18,000 hake.  
Haddock, \$2.25 to \$2.50; large cod, \$3.50 to \$4; hake, 70 cts. to \$1.25; pollock, 1.

##### Mackerel Notes.

Sch. Victor, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, arrived at Sydney, C. B., on Sunday afternoon, after a 10 days' run from this port. Capt. Jacobs had been keeping a sharp lookout for mackerel, but it is reported that he saw no fish. The Victor expected to sail next day.

Sloop Vesta arrived at Boston yesterday with 200 fresh mackerel, which sold for 30 cents each, almost the record price for mackerel this season.

##### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Puritan arrived at Canso on Saturday.

#### HERRING NOTES.

##### Large Rafts of Fish Reported Schooling in Ipswich Bay.

Some of the netters made very good hauls of herring last evening in the harbor and Ipswich Bay. Large rafts of herring are reported schooling in Ipswich Bay and at the mouth of Annisquam river.